NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be in serted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place. PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.-ROBINSON HALLA Sixteenth street.-THE ROYAL

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st-

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th street and 6th av. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.-VARIETY

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- CURIOSITY-LITTLE WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway. - OPER. BOUFFE-LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houst

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-VARIETY

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av. - NEGRO MINSTREES, &c. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CON AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway. - Science

QUADRUPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE FINANCIAL PANIC SUBSIDING! A TRI-UMPH FOR MODERATION! WISDOM OF THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT GRANT"-LEADING ARTICLE-EIGHTH PAGE.

REPRESSING THE FINANCIAL PANIC! THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND GOLD ROOM TO PERMIT SETTLEMENTS BEAVY ISSUES OF CURRENCY BY THE SUB-TREASURY AND CLEARING HOUSE! RUNS ON BANKS! GENERAL RESULTS-SIXTH AND SEVENTH PAGES.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET DISQUIETED BY THE NEWS FROM WALL STREAT! THE RUN ON COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO! EF-FECT ON OUR "GOVERNMENTS"-NINTH PAGE.

WALL STREET CONVALESCENT! THE BUSINESS DONE YESTERDAY! THE FOREIGN MAR-KET-REAL ESTATE-THE GREAT ALLEN. M'COOLE RING BATTLE TO-DAY-ELEVENTH

THE SAVINGS BANKS PRESIDENTS TAKING ACTION IN THE FINANCIAL CRISIS— CHARLES BRADLAUGH DECLARES FOR LAW AND ORDER-NINTH PAGE.

A THREATENING SITUATION AT ALICANTE, SPAIN! BRITISH INTERPOSITION! BOUR-BON DEMORALIZATION & GARDRALDI PROFFERS HIS SERVICES-NINTH PAGE. RUMORED RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN GEN-ERAL PIELTAIN-IMPORTANT GENERAL

NINTH PAGE. VICTOR EMMANUEL RECEIVES A CORDIAL GREETING IN BERLIN-GENERAL MAN-TEUFFEL MADE A FIELD MARSHAL-

NINTH PAGE. A BIG PIRE IN SMYRNA, TURKEY-CHAM BORD'S POLICY-THE SPANISH STEAM-SHIP MURILLO SEIZED BY THE BRITISH-

NINTH PAGE. SPEAKER BRAND, OF THE COMMONS, AND EARL ROSEBERRY, EMBARKED FOR NEW YORK! DESPERATE RIOT IN BURY ST. ROMUNDS-NINTH PAGE.

NO THIRD TERM FOR THE PRESIDENT! THE VOICE OF THE WEST ON CÆSARISM AND OUR FEUDAL SYSTEM-TENTH PAGE.

MR. MILLARD FILLMORE'S VIEWS ON THE PRESIDENCY, THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY! A LUCID REVIEW OF THE PAST AND FORECAST OF THE FUTURE-FIFTH PAGE.

THE BIG LOTTERY PRIZE SUIT! OTHER LIT. IGATIONS-THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH POINT-CHOLERA IN THE EAST-THIR TERNTH PAGE.

BROOKLYN'S CITY FATHERS DECLARE CON TINUED CONFIDENCE IN THE TRUST COM-PANY-A JERSEY CONFLAGRATION-FIFTH WHAT AMERICA RECEIVES FROM SWITZER-

LAND! VALUABLE TRADE STATISTICS-TWELFTH PAGE. THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTORS' CONGRESS

VIENNA! PHILADELPHIA THE NEXT PLACE OF ASSEMBLY-FIFTH PAGE. JERSEY MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION! NEWARK AFTER THE RINGMASTERS WITH "A STICK"-AQUATIC STRUGGLES-

AFFAIRS IN CHINA AND JAPAN-TENTH

ENTRIES FOR THE DEERFOOT TROTTING MEET-ING-THE FLEETWOOD FINALE-PROSPECT PARK-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR-JER-SEY BLOODSHEDDING-SEVENTE PAGE

Moderation-Wisdon Triumph for of the Policy of President Grant. The week opened quietly in Wall street yes terday, and there is much encouragement that the crisis will be tided over without any serious embarrassment to business. A few houses which entered into rash speculations and dealt in bonds which were without any certain basis of value: a few banks which were a little too accommodating to the operators, and one or two trust companies had fallen before a storm of their own creating. On Saturday night it was by no means certain how business would open on Monday morning. As yet the banks were safe, the currency balance in the United States Treasury was untouched, and there was no anticipated trouble among the merchants. Though there had been great excitement there was really no cause for very serious alarm. Still there was no absolute certainty as to the future. There are always men willing to precipitate a crisis, and it was plain enough that some of the reckless spirits in Wall street were ready to hurry the country into general bankruptcy. Sunday came opportunely, and served in a considerable degree to allay the storm. If Monday brought no additional failures, or failures only of the same class as before; if the banks stood firm and went on with their business with something like the serenity of ordinary times; if the people were prudent and made no "runs" of any consequence upon the savings banks and other institutions, which were in reality outside of the vortex of this panie, there was every reason to hope that the worst was past and the danger almost over. Whatever "runs" there were vesterday upon the savings banks were unimportant and were promptly met, and, if public confidence is maintained and no imprudences are committed, the Stock Exchange may soon resume

business without danger.

In looking back over this panic som

features present themselves which are new in a financial crisis. Conservatism has been in the escendant throughout. The disposition not to precipitate events has distinguished the course of the HERALD, the conduct of most of our business men, and the policy of the government. We saw from the beginning that the panic could be prevented from becoming general in its effects, unless alarm and fear took the place of reasonable action. Hence we have constantly counselled moderation, and we have not even alluded to the savings banks, lest even a word of caution might precipitate the result it was intended to avert. If one thing is to be more deprecated than another it is a "run" upon these institutions. They are entirely without the whirlpool of this Wall street excitement, and are not affected by it one or the other. Should depositors come causelessly alarmed their alarm would be injurious to them and profitable to the banks. Sound institutions, such as these, which are by law protected by first class securities, are always in a position to make money out of people's fears. A case in point is the "run" on one of these institutions soon after the collapse of the Tammany Ring. The "run" was a long one, lasting nearly three weeks, and every day of its continuance enabled the bank to make enormous profits through the deduction of the interest on deposits. A similar result would be likely to happen now, the savings banks making large profits out of the fears of depositors. It is plain, then, that there is wisdom in moderation, and that loss will be the penalty of alarm. There is no reason why poor men should sacrifice their little hoards to unreasoning fears or precipitate their own ruin because a few reckless speculators in Wall street have been overwhelmed by the dangers they so boldly and so persistently courted.

The moderation of our business men is also worthy of great commendation. The merchants of New York showed no fear because the speculative brokers were toppling over and held themselves high above the storm. The banks evinced the proper foresight and spirit by preparing for any emergency which might come to them. Instead of going down into the street with their millions to still further distract the market and make impending ruin inevitable, men of wealth and character and influence kept themselves out of the fray altogether or stood ready with their money to unloose the tightening market. The press, too, is to be warmly congratulated for excellen advice and earnest work. On every hand there was a determination that the spirit of reckless speculation, though it might crush its own ministers, should fail to find victims among innocent people or be able to involve the business of the country by its destructive follies. The same wisdom and magnanimity and moderation, if maintained till the end. will do much toward tiding over the crisis and establishing legitimate enterprises on a firmer basis than ever; and the whole country will be the gainer in this, that sound and speculative stocks will not be quoted together in the Stock Exchange and command almost equal attention in business circles.

Lastly, the policy of the government has proved as wise as it was moderate. We cannot too much praise the course of President Grant. for it has probably saved the country from a great financial crash. Many persons, wild with the excitement of the moment and fearful of the consequences of the impending panic, thought it the time for another exercise of "the war power." It was urged upon the President to come to the aid of the banks with a Treasury loan, but this was so clearly illegal that, though Commodore Vanderbilt stood ready with a fund of \$10,000,000 for the same purpose, the proposition was summarily rejected. Even though this course, in case of an emergency, might have swallowed up the currency balance and encroached upon the legal tender reserve, it is possible the country would have sanctioned it on account of its extreme necessity. Both New England and the West, however, would have endorsed it with a very bad grace. A wiser course, which brings joy to both sections, was adopted. New England is pleased because the loan to the banks and the consequent inflation of the currency was refused, and the West also is happy because the currency balance being used in the purchase of bonds the Western idea of saving interest on the public debt was adopted in practice if not in theory. The only persons whom this policy could displease were the speculators who were without collaterals, and whose safety depended upon their being able to borrow from the banks

ment. Their displeasure goes for nothing country approves. Six millions of currency in exchange for five-twenties will do much toward relieving the stringency of the money market, and by the end of the week fresh purchases will probably bring all necessary relief. We have praise both for what the President has done and for what he efused to do. In refusing to be swept away by the panic, and in refusing to be persuaded into using the Treasury reserve so as to risk the bankruptcy of the country, General Grant showed a coolness and pluck not unvorthy of his military fame, and proved himself a great statesman as well as a great soldier. Whatever the result of the crisis his rare courage has given him a new claim upon the affections of the country.

A remarkable feature of this panic, in addition to those already referred to, is the stability of government securities. Gold has not materially advanced, nor United States bonds materially declined. The fluctuations are not greater than in ordinary times. These things indicate the confidence reposed in the government, the soundness of business in general and the prosperity of the country. The Continent was never so rich in harvests or in mines. Wheat and corn, gold and iron, coal and oil, are abundant. Never was everything which can make a people great and prosperous more plentiful. There is good cheer in this, and we may find that, as a temporary derangement of the system often leads o surer health, so will this crisis lead to a better condition in business enterprise. The noderation which the HERALD has counselled and which the people have adopted, the wise policy of the President and the general approval of his course, the soundness of the panks and of our mercantile and most of our commercial houses, together with rich harvests and universal content, are all hopeful signs. When the panic in Wall street is over and we are able to look back upon the excitement and fears of the past few days without anticipating any possible danger, we shall have still further cause for congratulation in the assurance that a panic among the brokers cannot of itself produce a crisis in the country, and that legitimate business may go on unharmed while speculation is stricken to the earth.

Health of School Children

The obstacles which medical writers inform is stand in the way of public education for children are so formidable that it is no wonder large proportion of our readers who have children of their own are dispirited, and feel either like giving up the contest in despair or trusting to some happy chance by which their little ones may be got through in safety. Chief among these obstacles appear to be bad ventilation, the forcing process and insufficient relaxation for younger pupils, Half of these errors are to be attributed to parents and teachers, and the other half to school boards and school architects. A general ignorance of what the health of children demands epitomizes the whole matter, for it can scarcely be believed, if wisdom existed in the quarters where we are necessitated to look for it, that the evil would not soon correct itself. But ignorant parents send their children to in the way of scalpless politicians:ignorant teachers, in schools built by ignorant architects and governed by ignorant boards. However intelligent these men and women may be in certain respects (and many of them are intelligent only as to the means of getting as much out of the way as possible of the trouble entailed by duty), they are ignorant of the hygienic principles involved in the proper education of young children. The urisdiction, which should be in the hands of men of wide, absorbent intellects and deep, affectionate, unselfish hearts, is determined by a puny and disgusting political preference. The ambition of the architect is limited o producing a handsome edifice which will be a permanent advertisement, and question of health is ignored in what he conceives to be architectural beauty. The average parent loves his child in obedience to natural instinct, and seldom directs the operation of that love by liberal knowledge and a conscientious expression of his own weaknesses. Of all the offenders we feel least inclined to blame the teachers, who give their best years to one of the most toilsome vocations upon earth, are poorly and procrastinatingly paid, and seldom or never hanked. Under the circumstances they can hardly be very severely censured for not having the moral bravery to throw themselves out of employment by expostulating with school boards, opposing the imbecilities of parents, atoning for the designs-that is to say, the blunders-of architects, and, in addition to the labor for which they are paid, performing a work that should have been preliminarily discharged by others.

We see, then, that the hygienic welfare of children educated in schools has very wide relations, and that it is in vain to expect any great reformation until there is a more even spread of culture among parents and school directors, or until some educational genius shall arise who shall cut right and left, and accomplish more in the ripe years of his maturity than a generation of feebler workers could do. No despicable result, however, might be accomplished by the appointment of a thoroughly qualified medical inspector, to whom proper powers and privileges should be assigned. At present there is no medical inspection of our public schools, the medical inspectorship having been recently abolished, for reasons which the average intelligence and conscientiousness of school directors will not permit us to believe are good. We want these infant acorns, from which the future forests of American manhood and womanhood are to spring, to be sound. If we cannot have wise parents, selfabnegating architects, school boards of brain and conscience and teachers with the spirit of martyrs, let us at least have a competent medical inspector, and reduce the evil to a

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING-FARCY railway stocks as money on pay day.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH .- WE regret to hear that there is as yet no visible abatement in the virulence of this terrible disease at Shreveport; that it is pretty bad in New Orleans, and that several persons have died from it in Mobile. We are glad to report, on the other hand, that at Memphis the disease is fully under control and confidence entirely restored. Best of all, the autumn is so far advanced that very soon Jack Frost will

How to Make Scaips for the Scalpless. We print below an interesting communication which brings forward a novelty in synthetical surgery that has its lessons as well as its uses. The operation of scalping is pretty familiar to Americans. Practised originally upon the crania of those unfortunate persons who received their quietus from the arrow or tomahawk of the noble red man, it has been adopted in a differing form by the big chief of the pale face, and is industriously performed after a political battle upon the fallen political figureheads. In its modern as well as its heroic form it is a painful operation. The Indians seldom performed it on the live subject, but we believe a man has been found on whom this was practised in the true vivisecting manner. He described the sensation as firstly that of a ring of fire being marked out around the crown of the head. This was the result of his Comanche triend making a circle his knife, cutting the scalp through hair and cuticle down to the bone of the skull. The next sensation was equal to the concentrated effect of ten thousand cantharis blis ters applied to the circle already traced, accompanied by the sense of being lifted by the crown of the head. The heat was that of a reverberating furnace, the lifting power apparently equal to that of the derrick a Pharaoh might have used to put the apex stone on the Pyramid of Cheops. It is not wonderful that he fainted after Man-that-Walksin-the-Sky had finally "raised his har." The political process is always performed opon the living, your political Comanche scorning to take a scalp which he cannot flaunt in the victim's face. To be sure the act frequently causes an inflammatory brain fever, which tends to shorten the days of the scalped politician. Under its influence he raves, stamps, kicks, plunges and cavorts in a way to make him a nuisance generally. Everywhere that two scaffolding planks or an upturned flour barrel can be tortured into a platform the scalpless patriot may be found bellowing like Stentor in gothicized periods and dancing himself into ecstasy with the wildness of a dervish. He wants his own scalp back again or else he clamors for the scalp of one greater than he was. If his case is hopeless, like the tailless fox of the fable, he would like to see every one else in the same condition. If his inner consciousness could be reached it would often be found that he would be satisfied with a scalp much less pretentious than the one of which he had been so unceremoniously relieved. He wants a scalp to cover his bare skull. It may be that his brain is sensitive to being left out so much in the cold, but it is also possible that he is atraid people, seeing his scalp removed, will be better able to judge how little brains his skull really contains. An official position, it is well known, will often deceive people as to the brain calibre of a man, as a good coat will deceive a hotel-keeper about the pursepower of a guest. The following case of

accident will suggest a broad line of thought to those who happen to come now and then in the way of scalpless politicians:—

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 17, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

For some time past a process in surgery has been going on here, attracting much attention. During the early part of August Mrs. Ann Farley, employed in Davies' shirt factory, was uniortunate enough to bring her head in contact with a swiit-revolving shaft. The set-screws caught in ner hair, and almost instantly her head was bereft of its flowing locks and of the fesh which propagated them. For a time it was thought the poor woman must die, for mental derangement and great physical prostration followed the scaling. After a while, however, the surgeons employed adjusted the scalp where nature designed it to be; but they only succeeded in demonstrating that a scalp, once taken from the head, could not by any aid of man be made to attach itself again. The patient had ample opportunities during the period following the accident to coincide with that view. The agony she suffered cannot be told in words. The irrends of Mrs. Farley were anxious to have the hair restored, and to please them she submitted to the treatment in question. The surgeons, Drs. Smith and Park, determined to do words. The friends of Mrs. Fariey were anxious to have the hair restored, and to please them she submitted to the treatment in question. The surgeons, Drs. Smith and Park, determined to do what they could, and accordingly set at work. They took small portions of flesh from the arms of such as were willing to make the sacrifice and applied them to the nead of the patient. A few days sufficed to cause them to knit and grow. This operation has been performed over forty times, flesh being taken from as many different persons, and the lady now has much more than one-half a scalp, with good prospects of getting a whole one. The parties contributing the flesh say the pain attendant on the cutting is insignificant, and after an irritation of but short duration the skin grows over the wound and "Richard is nimself again." Forty persons can point with pride to the cranium of Mrs. Farley and say, "a piece of my flesh adorns that head." When flesh is wanted the doctors advertise the fact, and the rush, as was witnessed Tuesday, is Immense. It is vet too early to determine whether hirs. Farley will live or die from the effects of her injury. The operation through which she is now passing is a novel one, was never before adopted here, and, by reason of its novelty, pleny of applicants are daily found willing and anxious to centribute their mite to the general reconstruction of the suffering patient's head. Yours, &c.,

We would hint that the rush to furnish We would hint that the rush to furnish

calping is not exactly on either of the methods

above indicated, but the treatment after the

squares of skin for many a fevered and scalpless politician would be heartily joined in by all their friends. Whether it were pure sympathy or desire to get rid of a bore would not matter. A good enough scalp would be formed to soothe the placeless. It might take the shape of a subscription where, as often happens, money is all that is wanted; or say a hundred people might agree to call an ex-Comptroller President of the Park Commission, where vanity was all that wanted feeding. The treatment would vary with the circumstances, and the positive good of silencing a button-holing bore and an oratorical nuisance would justify the sacrifice in any case.

CAUCUS OF THE CROWNS IN BERLIN. The King of Italy arrived in Berlin, from Vienna, yesterday. His Majesty enjoyed a very cordial reception from the German Court and the Prussian populace. It was announced that the Italian monarch came to consult with Emperor William on the propriety of joint action on the part of the Crowns against possible French aggression, and for the adoption of measures to prevent the elevation of a French ultramontane cleric to the position of Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Nono. Matters of exceedingly great importance, both to Italy and Prussia! The Italian nonarch is, it is to be presumed, correctly posted with respect to the many, diversified world-wide interests which are connected with the question of the Papal succession, and it is to be hoped that he has viewed the subject in its different bearings outside of the Quirinal

THE FIRST KILLING FROST of the season, at Lewiston, Me., is recorded for Sunday night last. In most of the Northern States there have already been sharp frosts at various points; but no injury to the autumnal crops has resulted, as everywhere they had so far matured as to be safe. We have been experiencing some cold weather for September, and after the banks had borrowed from the govern- put an end to Yellow Jack, even at Shreveport. | yet we cannot believe that it portends another

hard winter. On the contrary, we conjecture that this time our winter season will be and pleasant compared with the last.

The Rights of the Inventor.

The letter of our correspondent, detailing the action of the International Patent Con gress, will be read by inventors the world over with the deepest interest. Especially are the Americans a nation of inventors, and to them the proceedings of this body will be of the utmost importance. Few persons not actively engaged in mechanical industry are aware of the perplexities which beset the introduction of inventions abroad. Protection for the inventor is the last thought of the despotic government; and thus almost all machinery embodying progress, wherever found, is the product of the American mechanic. The fate of the inventor can be stated in a line: he presents the production of his genius and patience for government approval; he is poor, and, if not poor, he has no influence; his claims are apparently examined; his ideas are appropriated by some favorite about Court, and he then proceeds to some other capital to repeat his bitter experience. In this way American and native inventors have been cheated in nearly every country of Europe. A system of this kind is no encouragement to the mechanic, and instead of spending his time in patient examination at his work bench he is driven to the Jacobin club to participate in sedition. The United States, on the contrary, pursue a very liberal course. While more than ten thousand patents are annually issued at Washington, ess than thirty are granted by the government at Berlin. We hope that the European Powers may adopt the measures suggested by the Congress, because we feel sure that they would do more to make the operative a conservative man in society than all the bulls and manifestoes hurled at the International and workingmen's unions.

SPAIN-THE SITUATION IMPROVING .- The Spanish Cortes has at last adjourned, after long and bitter discussion. The government, taking advantage of the privileges granted by the Cortes, has issued a proclamation sus pending the constitutional guarantees and regulating the press throughout the country. The government troops have occupied Malaga, and public confidence is said to be restored. It is expected that the insurgents at Cartagena will soon lay down their arms. On the whole the situation in Spain seems to be improving. The government is revealing more vigor, and success is attending its efforts all over the country. Castelar has the good wishes of all true republicans the wide world over, and if he should be successful in restoring order he will have done much towards the permanent establishment of the Republic

THE STATE CONVENTION of the republican party of this Commonwealth meets at Utica o-morrow. Nothing new is reported in connection, except that General Barlow, Secretary of State, who had retired from the field, has been persuaded to reconsider his decision and to consent to serve for another term, if nominated and elected. Doubtless, therefore, he will again be placed at the head of the republican State ticket.

INDUSTRY IN SWITZERLAND is "marching on." The valuable letter printed in another column is a fair exhibit of what republican institutions can achieve when tempered with conservatism at home and protected by natural barriers from external ambitions. Nature has provided Switzerland with a fortress which no armies can reduce, as the United States has a seacoast which no marine can either successfully attack or permanently blockade. Thus both republics can live within themselves, whatever the emergency; but is it not a subject upon which either ratulate itself, that the peace of neither is menaced by an ambitious foe and that commercial prosperity is dominating all other forces?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John B. Gough is at the St. Denis Hotel. General Braxton Bragg was in New Orleans last

Attorney General Williams has returned to Wash

Francis Kernan and Judge Doolittle, of Utica, are Mr. E. W. Dennison is the managing editor of the

Ex-Congressman J. B. Dutcher is registered at the Gilsey House. Judge E. G. Reade, of North Carolina, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Governor A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General L. P. de Cesnola has resumed the dutiez of American Consul at Cyprus. Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, is

staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General E. D. Parker, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. Frank S. Avery, a young man of Monroe, Mich

United States Senator Zach, Chandler, of Michigan, is on a visit to his own home in Bedford, N. H. M. Villemessant, editor of the Paris Figaro, wants to give 40,000 francs toward the rebuilding of the

Tuileries.

Mr. Robinson, a magistrate of Oldham, England, as been deposed from office for being concerned in a cockfight.

Colonel Boudinot, the aboriginal orator, who be ongs to the "Lo, the poor Indian" Order of Red Men. is in St. Louis. Charles Sturdevant, a respectable farmer

nderson county, Kansas, has been missing since the early part of August. Ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, deposited \$2,700 n the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., a

few hours before it failed. William M. Evarts, of this city, whose summe home is at Windsor, Vt., has recently purchased a

Baptist church near his place. Dr. George B. Wedley, a well-known colored physician and politician of St. Louis, died last week in Marysville, Miss., of yellow fever.

Wilder D. Foster, of Grand Rapids, member of Congress from the Fifth district of Michigan, is sick and pronouced beyond recovery. Count von Benst, while at Gastein, had a long interview with the Emperor William, and the cir-

cumstance is said to be "significant." M. Thiers conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor upon himself five days after his election to be Provisional President of the Republic. Hon. James B. Sener, member of Congress from

the First district of Virginia, returned home on Mme. Ilma Di Murska, the Hungarian prima lonna, and ber husband, Colonel Richard Nugent,

General H. L. Abbott and Colonel Thomas L. Casey, of the United States Engineers, are in Paris examining the organization of the Engineer Corps of the French army.

of the late Duke of Brunswick, has begun a suit for the property which he bequeathed to the city of Geneva, Switzerland.

by General Read in Paris. Ser

thers were present at the dinner. Rev. W. H. H. Murray. of Boston,

turer, author, deer shooter and horse fancier, exhibit Live Oak and Morgan Abdallah, two of finest horses, at the Meriden, Conn., fair.
Old Brigham Young has returned to Sait Lake
City from his mountain trip and commenced pitch-

ng into the poor Latter Day Saints for not paying up their titnings. He says the Lord will have nothing to do with them if they do not pay up

more regularly.

John Quigly, alias the Duke, a depot baggageman at Troy, N. Y., and Joseph Louderill, an engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, have agreed and bound themselves by regular articles to have a set to, without gloves, at some convenient place in sum of \$100. May the best man become a martyr

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Signor Tamberlik will arrive in this city to-day rom Paris in the Ville de Havre, Mme, Teste omes in the same vessel.

The music of "La Fille de Mme. Angot," which has become very popular, is being arranged for the planoforte by Mr. Richard Mollenhauer. Edmond About having found a new tenor in a

Paris wineshop, where he was a waiter, M. Halanzier, of the Grand Opera, has undertaken his musical education. The coming wonder, whose name is Cellier, is twenty-eight years old, tall and good-looking.

Last evening Professor Cromwell, who visited

Hall an exceedingly pleasing entertainment, consisting of views of the most celebrated statues and edifices of the world. He accompanies the views with a running commentary in the style of a familiar lecture, and gives a different programme

"La Morte Civile" ("Civil Death"), which was to have been produced at the Academy of Music this evening, has been postponed until Friday in con-sequence of the impossibility of procuring from the steamer, which arrived only yesterday, the costumes and properties. Consequently there will be no performance to-night at the Academy. 70this will be the last evening when an opportunity will be given of seeing Salvini in this character. Last night he repeated Ingomar before an exceed ingly enthusiastic house. Corrado, in "La Morte Civile," is considered one of his strongest parts.

their performances at the Union Square Theatre and Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is also ending his engagement. Next Monday night, the last of the season, a special bill will be provided. The reguseason of the Union Square is to begin on Wednesday, October 1, with the performance of Mr. Rowe's new drama, "The Geneva Cross." on Tuesday, September 30. In this play the strongest members of the company will appear among them Mr. Mackay and Miss Rose Eytinge, The latter returns to the stage after being al four years.

During the coming week Mr. Theodore Thoma will leave the city with his company for the West to open, on the 6th of October, the newly built sic Hall in Chicago. The manager, in announcing the coming season as the last during which Mr. Thomas and his orchestra will travel, re

spring in New York and Cincinnati, which, at an earlier date would have been impossible. It is believed that the Thomas concerts have now made good music popular in the United States and given the people a musical standard, and it is hoped that to hear good music has become such a necessity that every city may secure men or talent and form organizations of its own, whether choral or orchestral. This point having been reashed, the mission of travel is drawing to a close and the last season of the Thomas concerts is announced.

Mr. Thomas has engaged the concert singer, Mr.

Myron W. Wmtney, and several distinguished instrumental soloists for his tour through the States. A series of six symphony concerts will be given during the season at Steinway Hall, the first one to take place November 22.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept, 23—1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours. The barometer has falien over the South Atlantic

and Gulf States, with rain area in the latter and fresh and brisk northeast to southeast winds on the coast. Occasional areas of light rain have been reported from the upper lake region and thence to Missouri. Cloudy weather and rain are now prevailing over the Ohio Vailey and lower lake regions, the bardmeter being lowest over the latter.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES, CLOUDY WEATHER AND RAIN WILL PREVAIL WITH SOUTHEAST TO NORTHWEST WINDS, VEERING TO For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the lower

ake region, light to fresh winds, mostly from th north and west, and clear and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, gentle and fresh northerly to easterly winds and par cloudy weather with coast rains.

For the upper lake region, Missouri and Iowa generally clear weather and winds gradual acking to westerly and southerly. The majority of the midnight telegraphic report

from the West, Gulf States, Lower Michigan, De kota and Rocky Mountain stations have not rebeen received.

The Weather in This City Yesterday, The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22, 1878. The fire in the Yellow Jacket Mine has been en-

tirely extinguished.

William Packer and Hermann Franks were drowned in the bay yesterday afternoon while en-deavoring to reach the wreck of the Costa Rica in

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD COMPANY. Short Time Adopted and a Strike in

Consequence.
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 22, 1873. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have re-uced the number of hours for laborers and roadmen to eight per day, and the pay rolls will be re-duced accordingly. The laborers strike against